The Evening Times

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1899.

Nothing could be finer or more con wincing than the President's rear-end lectures on national geography and ancient history. His reference to the facts of our acquisition of an imperial continental area through expansion are apposite and inspirtions to each and all of our territorial ex- land would vex a saint. tensions, from Louislana to Alaska, is an

do not need to be told that Jefferson was an expansionist, or that the "impe- both the computing yachts. rialism" of his Louisana purchase was attacked by the Hours and Atkinsons of his day with the identical arguments used by the progress of the nation in the Antilles. Hawaii and the Philippine archipolago They are familiar with the story of the later assaults which were made by the same element upon the policy of taking over California and everything else we ever

ed are concrete facts and an explanation of the Administration attitude in reference to the details of present policies. They would like Mr. McKinley to advise them why he protected the rotten beef criminals, through his extra legal device of the infamous Alger Relief Commission; why he insulted the army and the country by preventing the dismissal in disgrace of the creature Esgan from the army; why he has allowed a navy ring conspiracy to attempt the robbery of Rear Admiral Schley of the laurels he won in defeating Cervera and destroying his fleet; why he supports Otis and Denby, and tolerates the system of smuggling, loot, and robbery in Manila, which has become a world the early history of the Republic that the masses want to hear. If he will not satwill be likely to insist upon knowledge through Congressional investigation

Mason and the Boers.

The ever-ebullient Senator Mason has thizes with the Boers in their effort to States Senate. It is possible that if Senamen, he may be able to distinguish be tween some varieties of independence and

One of the sucred days in the Boer calefforts of certain persons, some seventyfive years ago, to preserve their independence; but it is not likely that their efforts would be commended in America today, even by Senator Mason. A Boer vas ever, is well defended, and as yet it is summoned to appear in an English court of Cape Colony on the charge of maltreating a native, an amusement which has neighborhood. been rather common among these countryfolk, and has gotten them into trouble geance, and in course of time they also met death by hanging. That was "the tragedy of Singter's Nek." But Americans not canonize people who shoot officers of the law and in consequence get shot themselves. That is not exactly the kind of independence meant by our Declaration.

The trouble with the Boer is that he does not wish the people in his power to be independent. He insists that the Outlander shall not possess firearms or educate his children in English, and refuses to give him the rights which the Boer under English jurisdiction possesses without let or hindrance. He declines to pay the native any wages for his work, and objects to the Englishman's doing so, because it makes the native dissatisfied with working for nothing. He does not believe the native has any soul, and makes no at-

and pay no attention to those of other copie. It teaches him that knowledge is dangerous, even a sufficient knowledge of the Bible to inculcate the practice of the Golden Rule. He had a right to forbid the Englishman to come into his country and develop it, if he liked; no man is obliged to invite another into his house or on his land unless he likes-but having allowed foreigners to come and settle in his bor-ders, he is bound by the laws of ordinary courtesy to give them the rights which they in turn give him when he visits them. To argue that the foreigner must submit to any ideas the Boer may have of justice, because he is in the Boer's country, is rather like assuming that a landlord may with impunity cheat, bully, and abuse his tenant, because the tenant is free to go elsewhere if he does not like such treatment.

The Boar attitude is partly the result of crass ignorance, and partly due to stub bornness. Any intelligent person can eastly see that to bring down upon a people such as those of the Transvanl the combined horrors of modern scientific warfare and a savage uprising is a crazy proceed ing. Perhaps the nearest analogy would be in the situation of the Puritan colony of New England in the seventeenth century, to which Kruger's republic has been compared. If the people of Massachusetts had refused the Huguenots the commonest rights and privileges of the time, and that when the Huguenot had proved himself a good citizen and an important factor in the development of the country, and if, on that account the French Government had declared war; if the colony had not been supported by the mother country, but had been France and the Iroquois Indians, that case might have been a parallel to the Transvasi conditions of the present day. But the men of Massachusetts were altogether too tevel-headed to have done anything of the kind. In some ways they were as bigoted and intolerant as the Boar, but they did have common sense, and the Colonial population was made up of Hebrew, Heguenot, Irish, and Portuguese refugees as well as of English settlers. Bowdoin College stands as a monument to one of the Hugusnot settlers, and there are modified

French names all along the coast of Maine

Sir Thomas Lipton is a multi-millionaire at forty-three, and therefore presumably a philosopher. As he cannot justly blame wind off the New Jersey coast, he probably does not, but the weather conditions he iting. His narrative concerning the "anti- has had to face in his laudable ambition expansion" and "anti-imperialist" opposi- to take the America's Cup back to Eng-

Today's failure at Sandy Hook makes interesting and would be an instructive the sixth in number since the internationone, if his hearers were uninformed on the all contest was begun. With any sort of The trouble with Mr. McKinley appears Thomas (victor or vanquished) would be to be that he fancies he is bringing news on his way home by this time and the fresh and hot from the fountain of knowl- yachtsmen of two continents could turn edge to the unturored agriculturists of the to other things; but as it is, the question wild and woolly West; when, in fact, they at issue between Columbia and Shamrock have been reading and pondering over the is no nearer settlement than it was on things he is telling them for a year. They October third. The delay must be maddening to the owners and navigators of

We think the President had better come home at once and bring his Cabinet orators with him. With so much wind at their prototypes in our time to obstruct large in the Mississippi Valley there is none left for the Atlantic seaboard.

The First Boer Victory

If the sickening story received this morning should prove to be correct, the same element upon the policy of taking over California and everything else we over absorbed by expansion. President McKin-ley, we feat, is wasting valuable breath in telling old tales and indulging in too many and too ponderous platitudes based upon them.

What the people want to have present—what the people want to have present—what the people want to have present—absorbed by expansion. President McKin-ley, we feat, is wasting valuable breath a reliway train carrying the characteristic fashion. It is the people want to have present—the common and children refugees from Rhodzsia, bound for the Cape, has been wrecked with dynamite by the Boers at Vryburg, one hundred miles south of the class of '22 graduated, by which piece of strategy he outranked all the men of the class in which he would have graduated had he been able to enter, or after entering, to remain at West Point until graduation. It was a matter of common talk at the time that contrary to all "rules and regulations" on the sub-lest Sexvell come into the service without

scandal! These are the things and not away, and preparing to attack. As Baden-Powell only has six hundred men, mostly irregulars, it is to be feared that he canisfy that craving they may be tempted to not hold out. His railway communications believe that he dare not, and then they are at the mercy of the enemy, and doubt- in the future, as in the past, the 'conless have been cut by this time. A relieving column might have to march two hundred miles through a wild and hostile country to reach him, if the railway were destroyed. To make the situation in come out with the remark that he sympa- Rhodesia worse, the Boers have secured the alliance of the savage Bechuana chief. preserve their independence, and that he | Linch-We, who has undertaken to make a intends to say so on the floor of the United raid of pillage and massacre through Rhodesia and into upper Cape Colony to tor Mason will take time to read carefully create a diversion favorable to the Transsome information about Kruger's country- vaul arms. The suspicion grows that the apparently serious demonstration on the Natal border may be in the nature of a feint, and that the real Boer objective for the present is the Kimberly mining endar is that which commemorates the district, A success there would tend to encourage the Cape Colony Afrikanders to open rebellion, which is a thing greatly desired at Pretoria, as it would vastly increase British difficulties. Kimberly, how-

thirty-five hundred of the enemy in the Whatever may be the general theory, or the Natal border there is every indication more than once. Instead of answering the of an intention to attack Ladysmith. The summons the man entrenched himself and Boers have continued to invade the Neck began peppering the officers who came to of Natal, through Laing's Nek, occupying arrest him, with the result that he was and entreaching Ingogo Heights, occupy hilled while resisting arrest. Several of ing Charlestown, and threatening Dunhis friends took up the case and swore ven- dee. As stated yesterday, they have also crossed through Van Reenen's Pass in front of Ladysmith, and today it is an nounced that several Orange Free State commanders have marched into the Basuto country of Natal through a pass thir ty or forty miles southwest of Ladysmith At this point they are likely to encounte the Basutos who have been gathering in that vicinity, but what the result may be it is impossible at this distance to conjecture. This Orange movement is probably aimed at Estcourt, seventy miles south of Ladysmith, and defended only by

not thought that there are more than

a hundred men of the naval brigade. The general plan of campaign adopted by General Joubert appears to be a movement of invasion of two columns, the Boers advancing into Natal from the north and the Orange Free State troops from the tempt to civilize or Christianize him. That west. The British forces at Dundee and is the kind of religion the Boer has. It Ludysmith are to be kept on the defensive, traches him to look out for his own rights | while bodies of the enemy slip around them

thus isolating the frontier positions. Cape Colony has been invaded from the Orange Free State, a force crossing the Orange River yesterday. The Boer raids into Zululand continue. The situation at Cape Town is growing more acute. Schreiner and the Afrikander cabinet continue obstructive and obstreperous, and apparently have not yet been dismissed. Unless the censorship should prevent, we should have serious news from South Africa today or tomorrow.

It must make Eagan's mouth water to hear of the British orders for millions of pounds of tinned goods in Chicago. But he need not feel jealous. Every can will have to pass a rigid inspection, and the packers know this. None of the refuse of the spoiled carcass tanks will be accepted by Her Majesty's Commissary Department.

Brigadier General Frederick Funston does not know why Otis ordered him home, and would not ask. He expresses his willingness to return and fight if the Government desires him to. We do not fancy that his services will be required. There are other general officers in Luzon who have made themselves obnoxious to the governor general by whipping the rebels. They, too, will probably be shipped to the United States, if Otis can find any excuse for such action.

CHANCES FOR CAPITALISTS.

Field for American Investments in

Ascunsion. Consul John Ruffin, of Ascunsion, writes to the State Department with regard to obliged to fight single-handed the army of the opportunities for the profitable investment of American enterprise and capital and expresses surprise that they have been neglected. Some of the opportunities in the immediate future, he says, are the construction of a new city hall, market, bridges, docks, and levees. A pawnshop is needed, there being none now in Ascunsion. The people do a great deal of borrowing, wherever money can be raised on their property, for which they pay from 10 to 20 per cent per month. The governnent would grant a charter to any pawn establishment that would fix reasonable rates upon money lent. Mr. Ruffin says an American bank could conduct a large and profitable business, its charter per-mitting building loan features, savings banks, and a general export trade of hides and oranges especially. A cotton factory could be operated with profit. The gov-erament would give the factory all possi-ble encouragement in the way of protecthe New York Yacht Club for the lack of tive duties, etc., and cotton grows very

well in Paraguay.
"Discouraging advice," says Mr. Ruffin, in conclusion, "will doubtless be given t capitalists by certain parties here who have capital profitably invested and do not want it jeopardized. Here is secretary of finance writes me: Here is what the

'Let an agent representing American the sixth in number since the internation-al contest was begun. With any sort of decent treatment by the elements Sir Thomas (victor or vanguished) would be the wonderful riches of this country and to the excellent opportunities for the employ-ment of capital. I would advise capital ists not to write any more letters, but to send a representative here to study the country, treat with the government, and satisfy themselves.

To the Editor of The Times; In an article in last night's paper headed "Sewell Succeeds Quay" there are several mistakes that I take the liberty of correcting, and I feel quite sure it is the intention of The Times to give out only truthful and reliable information. Young Sewell never graduated at West Point; on the contrary, he failed to even get through a creditable entrance examination to that institution. However, having an influen-tial father, he was appointed a second lieu-tenant in the regular army from "civil life," being commissioned June 7, 1892, just The statement would appear | ject Sewell came into the service without Marking. The statement would appear incredible were it not remembered that in the former war the plous troops of the Transvaul were charged with resorting this being in "regular line of promotion." to similar tactics, and it is understood If the "officials at the War Department throughout the lower end of the continent that, when on the warpath, the Boers are the Quartermaster's Department, for which as ready to massacre defenceless people by neither length of service, age, nor ability without regard to age or sex, as their neighbors, the Bechuanas or Matabele. It will probably be several days before the ferminance of the whole 644 but on the list, will probably tell quite a different story. Not one of the whole 644 but any further reliable news can be secured from the extreme northwest. Mafeking at latest reports, was still intact, and its commander. Colonel Baden-Powell, appeared hopeful of successfully resisting General Cronje's force of four thousand Boers, which was encamped fifteen miles away and prevaring to attack. As Bestern. and how happy they will be to think that again "a son of his father" gets the ripe blum. There is little incentive for an officer to be ambitious when such modes of filling staff appointments are in vogue, and of duty done" must be a mar

(From the Boston Journal.) Anti-imperialist newspapers do not print Aguinaldo's latest proclamation so conspicudy as its interest deserves. The feeling reference which Aguiraldo makes to Mr. Atkinson, and the fervor of his desire for the triumph of the Democratic party, are received with a cold-ness which the Filipino leader would find it hard to understand if he knew of it.

A Mother Senl's Long Swim.

(From Our Dumb Animals.)

Ernest Whitehead captured a young seal near tascapa Island, Cal., recently, and took him on loard his ship. As the vessel started the mother seal was noticed swimming about howling pittously. The little captive barked responsively, there reaching the wharf at Santa Barbara the aptive was tied up in a jute sack and left losse on the deck. Soon after coming to anchor the sal responded to its mother's call by casting itself overbeard, all tied up as it was in the sack. self overheard, all tied up as it was in the sack. The mother seized the sack and with her sharp teeth tore it open. She had followed the sloop eighty miles.

Old Firewood Breeds Poison.

A strange complaint which has lately been pro-A strange complaint which has lately been prostrating large numbers of Parisians has been attributed by medical men to a rather peculiar cause. This is the presence in the patients' morning rolls of salts of lead, deposited on the floors and walls of the ovens in which they have been baked. According to the medical theory the extensive use of old timber in place of other fuel that so largely obtains in France is directly responsible for this condition of affairs. As a result, the Paris council of hygiene has issued an edict forbidding the employment by bakers of wood from old houses, disused railway sleepers, or wooden paving blocks for their furnaces. Such timber is usually impregnated with sulphate of copper or creosote, and poisonous volatile salts are liable to rise from it when heated.

Advice to Mr. Hoar.

(From the Kansas City Star.) It is plain from the talk of Senator Hoar of Massachusetta since his return from Europe that his state of mind is not altogether a happy one. his state of mind is not altogether a happy one. Senator Hoar is, in heart and soul, a good American, rnd he thoroughly despises the Atkinsons and the self-important and self-righteous snobs who disfigure the map of Massachusetts, but he still feels it an obligation as a United States Senator from Massachusetts to dispute the judgment of the "rowdy West." Accordingly the venerable Senator sniffs at the position the United States occupies in the eyes of England. He wishes the 'g-vernment had followed the same policy in the Philippines that it did in Cuba, and hopes that when Congress meets some solution of the difficulty may still be found upon which the President, Ce-gress, and all lowers of liberty among the people may stand together. That solution will be the determination of all parties to uphold the authority of the United States in its own possessions acquired by treaty, and to that end Senator Hoar anculu hend his thoughts and efforts.

KILLED AT A CROSSING.

Father and Three Children Crush-

ed Under Cars. RIVERSIDE, N. J., Oct. 13 .- In a grade ossing accident here yesterday afternoon Frederick Georgi, forty years old, and his three children Freds Maggie and Lens. respectively, seven, six, and four years old, were killed. Georgi, who was a huckster, familiarly known as "Yorke," had all his children, except his son-Richard, nine years old, in his wagon when he started out this afternoon. He wanted the oldest boy to go with him, but the lad ran away

When their father, who was driving, ap-proached Lippincott's crossing, on the Amboy division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the children were laughing and playing in the big wagon. Georgi saw a long freight train puffing slowly toward the crossing

train puffing slowly toward the crossing and started to cross, being confident that he would escape if. So intent was he in watching the freight train that he did not notice a passenger train coming swiftly in the opposite direction.

Its engine struct the wagon in the middle, hurling Georg on the track directly in front of the treath train, which cut his body in twain. The three children were thrown in the air amid the fragments of the wagon, and fell, dying or dead, beside the track. All the bodies were badly mutilated. tilated.

tilated.

Mrs. Georgi, mother of the children, was buying ome wearing apparel for the little ones in a store only half a block from the crossing. While a curious throng was flocking toward the scene of the accident she came out of the store and enquired as to its cause. A woman who did not know her blurted out the news that Georgi and three children were dead.

with a frantic scream Mrs. Georgi dart-ed toward the crossing. Efforts were made to keep her away, but she broke through the crowd and clasped her children, one after the other, in her arms, while nearly every one in the crowd wept. When the train which had caused the

death of her loved ones started to pull away from the crossing Mrs. Georgi tried to throw herself under its wheels. She was restrained and put under a physician's The bodies of the four victims were care. carried to the freight station near the crossing and laid side by side. Coroner Wells, of Burlington, was summoned and empanelled a jury from the by tanders. After the bodies had been viewed an under-taker took them in charge.

BIG LOCOMOTIVE CONTRACIS. orders Given by the New York and

New Haven Company. NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 13.-It was nnounced last night that the New York and New Haven Road had just placed the biggest order for locomotives ever given out by the road at one time. The New Haven officials have a contract with the Schenectady Locomotive Works for forty

locomotives, five for passenger work,

twenty-five for freight service and ten for switch work.

Another big order was given out by the road today and that was for 500 new coal cars. The job goes to the American Car and Foundry Company, of Buffalo, De troit, and St. Louis. These are to be de-livered in December, 1800. The two contracts represent an outlay of \$500,000. The engines and cars are needed for the increased business of the line. The passenicer locomotives will be needed on he express trains between New York and

The tanks on each of these new engines will have a capacity of ten thousand gal-lons of water, which gives an increased steaming radius. The drivers will be 78 inches in diameter, 5 inches greater than those now in service. The new freight engines will be of the Mogul type. The switchers will be the largest eyer built for this line for such work, and will be used in the Harlem freight yards. The engines, according to contract, will be ready for service before July 1, 1900

- The Battledof Baircoth. (From the Saturday Review.) The real winner of Waterloo is perfectly well known, the claim of Bill Adams has never been seriously questioned. Far othis it with Baircuth. Nearly every ranks has told us how he and he alone was the active directing spirit of the battle Wagner died many accounts of the fight have appeared; and in them we see Wagner patiently, steadily fulfilling the will of those he served, and how, not to him, but to the writers, the glory of the ultimate victory was due. The conflicting stories think. The case of Bill Adams at Water loo is simple. There was only one Bill Adams. But the fingers of both hands, with the ten toes thrown in, would not total up to the number of Bill Adamses who won the battle of Baireuth. Prima donnas, after telling me that the year of their birth immediately preceded the year of the opening of Baircuth, have presently added that only their miraculous creation of the part of Sieglinde, or Gudrune, or Brunnhilde, saved Baircuth at the beginning. Numberless tenors have also claimed that they alone saved Baircuth. In my short lifetime I have met ten men who either built the Wagner theatre at Baircuth, or gave Wag ner the idea for it, or had the idea of i stolen from them by Wagner. Then again we are told that Neitszche was the man that but for him Wagner would have done a sufficient number of foolish things to blast the whole scheme, or would never have thought of the numberless wise ones that led to its success. And so on, and so on. It is all very wonderful-and very coforting, too, for one is the happier for knowing how many men of genius there are or were in the world at the same me ment. It is doubly wonderful, and doubly comforting, to remember that all these may had the sense to bit upon Wagner as their

(From Nature.)

In the July and August numbers of "The Zoologist" the editor, W. L. Distant, gives the first two installments of what pron-ises to be a very interesting discussion of 'Till the communication has reached a more advanced stage, it will obviously be impossible to learn the author' general views on the subject, but it may be noted that he intends to divide the alleged cases of mimicry into those considered as "demonstrated" and those classed as "sug-gested or probable," after which we may expect a fuller discussion on the whole

In the first section of his communication Mr. Distant takes up the case of the Stick Insects (Phasmidae), and discusses their bearing on the mimicry theory. These insects, he states, are usually considered as undoubted examples of protective resem-blance due to natural selection. If, as has been asserted, they are represented in the carboniferous, they must be the result of an antecedent evolutionary process. Fur-ther, the presence of imitative Phas-midae in the carboniferous implies the ex-istence of enemies, probably reptiles, and possibly transitional forms of bird life. Thus, mimicry must be of very ancient origin, whence it is argued that some cases of it in existence without any apparent reason may be due to survival, and are now altogether useless to the animals

which they occur.

The alleged protective resen fishes to their surroundings is, the author suggests, not the true explanation of their coloring, their extrhordinary fecundity be-ing, in his opinion, sufficient to override the necessity for any such protection. We shall await with interest further install-ments of this dommunication.

The Octopus as Food.

The Octopus as Food.

(From the Londer Globe.)

The octopus now finds a place on the fish stalls in Jersey, where it is eaten either dried or fresh. The local estimate of it is that it makes very good eating, but the local taste also inclines to other things which do not find favor with allen palatar Octopus fishing parties have been very popular in the Channel Blands of late, not, however, he cause the uncouth creature is desired for food, but on account of the destruction it works among the lobsters.

WRECKED BY AN EXPLOSION.

One Man Killed and Several Injured at Thomas, W. Va. ELKINS, W. Va., Oct. 13.—The large brick store and office building of the Davis

Coal and Coke Company, at Thomas, W. Va., was blown up Wednesday night at 9 o'clock. Ira Nycum, of Everett, Pa., was killed; Theodore Sansbury, Cumberland; M. U. Horner, stenographer; James Cunningham, Moorefield, W. Va., mine foreman; James Carter, mine foreman; Norton Payne, janitor; William Mackenzie, yaru foreman; James Higgins, Lee Ott, superintendent of the plant; a boy named Nagle and an unknown tramp were injured by flying debris. Nagle and Cunningham are reported seriously hurt. Mr. Ott, who was twelve feet from the building, was thrown, forty feet, landing on top of a barrel of coal. His head was cut, but otherwise he

Eight men were on the third floor of the

building, where Mr. Ott's office, the office

of J. W. Galbreath, general superintendent of the Thomas plant; office of J. T. Healy, mining engineer, and the chemical laboratory were located. Smoke was detected, and all rushed down, Nycum and Sansbury, knowing that money, valuable papers and maps were on the third floor, rushed back. Ott went after a hose, while others on the outlade were attempting to break through the cellar. Nycum was at the top of the starrs with an immense time-book under his arm, a money drawer in the other hand and money and valuable papers in his pocket when urged by Sansbury to hurry up.
Just then the explosion occurred, and
the slate roof went up and came down by two sections, leaving an opening by shelv-ing over, through which Sansbury es aped and jumped down on the pavement. He was cut and shocked, but not seriously hurt. The building was metal lined, and Nycum went down under the slate and iron. His body, burned almost to a crist was found yesterday, eight hours after the accident. One foot had been cut off entirely and both legs cut off above the

knee. Strange to say, the money and pa-pers were found with him, intact. All the woodwork of the building, as well as the contents, were destroyed. The explosion was caused by twenty kegs of powder on the elevator igniting. It is thought the steam furnace set fire to the oil tank, which first exploded, followed by a second deafening report from the pow-der. Explosives were brought to the build-ing daily for immediate use. It is said that altogether about fifteen neonle were hurt A large crowd had collected at the building before the explosion, having re ponde; to the cry of fire. The building was value; at \$15,000 and the contents at \$15,000, both insured. A general merchandising busines was conducted in the store occupying the first and second floors by the Buxton-Land-Street Company, controlled by the Davis Coal and Coke Company. The store had been closed only about fifteen minutes.

ROCKEFELLER VS. CARNEGIE. Beginning of a Great Struggle for Lake Trade.

Sansbury says he was nearly overcome by

the fumes of the chemicals while escaping.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 13.-A battle between the Carnegie and Rockefeller interests is on. It means a corner on lake tonnage, the doubling of lake freights, an of ore and the outright ownership of the largest fleet on the lakes. The cause of the war is a fear of not having enough ships to move the ore product of the Lak: Superior region in 1900, which may crowd the 20,000,000 mark. Contracts were made yesterday with ten steamers to carry ore ext season at \$1.25 a ton, against 60 cents this season. This means that iron ore will sell at full \$2 a ton advance over the prices of the present year. The contracts with Mitchell & Co., of Cleveland, and with Detroit parties were made in the interest of John D. Rockefeller, following close upon the purchase of the whaleback fleeet of thirty vessels by the same interest. The Rockefeller interest will be operating a xty-seven steel vessels next season, recent purchases and charters having added 2,500,-

900 tons to their capacity.

This high rate results from a struggle between Rockefeller and Carnegie interests for supremacy in their dealings with each other. The Carnegie Company by a shrewd move last spring managed to fix the contract ore rate at 60 cents, and Rockefeller ships, under contract with the Carnegie Company for a term of years, were forced to accept about that figure for this season's work.

The Carnegie Company again stapped in American Shipbuilding Company five big steamers. They had also offere \$350,000 each for the four largest of the Mitchell ships. In the meantime the Rockefeller interest had come into full possession of the thirty whalebacks, and then not only prevented the Carnegie Company from buying the Mitchell flest, but ecured a pretty fair corner on the Lake reight market through the charter of freight market through the charter of these vessels. The American Shipbu.lding Company has now on its books for deliv-ery running into July and August of next year orders for twenty-one vessels, the value of which, at present prices, is about \$5 280 000. All but two of these vessels are freighters, and they will carry 3,000,000

A BRITISH NAVAL RESERVE. Newfoundland Fishermen About to Enroll as Marines.

gross tons in a season.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Oct. 13 .- The British Government is arranging for the enrollment of 500 Newfoundland fishermen mong the naval reserve. Interest in the movement is being quickened by the Transvaal war crisis, and Governor Mc-Callum and Commodore Gifford, who in the warship Comus have recently visited all the northern bays and urged upon the residents the advantages of the scheme, met a general response from all eligible

The first hundred recruits will be taken south to Bermuda for a winter's drill by the warships of the fishery protection fleet when they leave here next month, and afterward a cruiser will be stationed in St. Johns every winter and the men instructed and drilled in land batteries erected to defend the town. The naval officers on this station think that splen did material for naval purposes is obtainable here.

Glorification of Begging. (From the Pall Mall Gazet

Francesco Sabatini, known as "Don Ciccillo," is the best example of his calling in a certain district in Naples, and had his quarter of an hour of celebrity when, the other day, he invited his companions in the "profession" to what he called a dinner, to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of his honorable career. The worthy "Don Ciccillo" ended the festivities by mounting a table to deliver a discourse on the beauty and usefulness of begging.

"Work degrades man," remarked this new philosopher, "and puts him on a level with the beasts; no one has ever ordered man to work, and even in the Decalogue, among the many things commanded or forbidden, work does not find a place. Think of what an enormous social disaster it would be if all those who are now idle began to work; what a fall in wages such a competition would mean! Think, on the contrary, how it would simplify matters if no one labored. Not even one man would be out of work, and there would be no policemen, tax-gatherers, or those scourges to humnity—landlords. The orator proceeded in this strain for some time, and ended up with several anecdotes to illustrate his views, among which was the following: A man arrested for vagabondage was brought before a magistrate. "Then you do not work?" he was asked. "No, never," he replied. "How do you live."

"How do you live?" "I economize."
"But how can you, if you don't possess a penny?"
"Exactly; I save all I should spend if I

OTIS' ALLEGED SCHEME.

Returning Soldiers Explain Why They Were Paid in Manila. CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 13 .- A probable explanation of why the returning Ohio soldiers were paid off in Manila and not in San Francisco was given today by Edward Johnson, who has just returned from the Philippines. He was a private in Com-

pany F, Fifteenth Infrantry.
"The officers at Manila," he said, "were angry because the boys refused to re-inlist. It was a part of General Otis' scheme to have the boys discharged and paid off at have the boys discharged and paid off at Manila, and then to keep them there until they ran out of money, thereby forcing them to re-enter for two years longer or starve. That's the whole scheme. General Otis kept the boys of the Fourteenth and the Twenty-third Infantry, Fourth Cavalry and Third Artillery, in Manila for five weeks after they were discharged, and by that time they were all penniless.

five weeks after they were discharged, and by that time they were all penniless. Many of the poor fellows had to take in washing and become bootblacks. They were given no travel pay because they were thome on transports."

Official confirmation of the stranding in California of many Cleveland soldiers returning from the Philippines was received today. Mayor Farley received the following telegram from a committee of Ohio volunteer regulars: "We desire to return in a body. Cannot you arrange for transportation? Unless you do we will leave one-third behind for lack of funds."

Mayor Farley referred the message to Mayor Farley referred the message to the military committee of the chamber of

GILMOR MEREDITH DEAD

Demise of a Prominent Baltimore Business Man.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 13.-Gilmor Meredith, head of the firm of Gilmor Meredith & Co., and one of the most prominent citizens of Baltimore, died at his home, at No. 29 West Franklin Street, yesterday of a complication of diseases. He was seventy-five years old, and had been in failing health for more than six months, but outside of his immediate family it was not known that he was in such a serious condition. He is survived by Mrs. Meredith and by a sister, Miss Emma C. Meredith, who made her home with him. They were

with him when he died. Mr. Meredith was a leading business man of Baltimore, and prominent in social circles. He was at one time president of the Maryland Club. He was a vestryman in old St. Paul's Church, and was a colonel on Governor Carroll's staff. He was born on Governor Carroll's staff. He was porn in Baltimore on September 9, 1824, and was the son of Jorathan Meredith, a distin-guished lawyer. He was educated under the care of the late Rev. Dr. Muhlenburg.

at Flushing, Long Island.

He began his business career, which has been an eminently successful one, in the house of Rodewald Brothers, importers, in German Street, in the early forties. 1845 he went to New Orleans and afterward to China. From there he went to Califor-nia in 1849, and was the agent in San Francisco of the famous old commercial house of Howland & Aspinwall, of New York. Subsequently he returned to Baltimore, and established an agency of the Consolidated Coal Company. Later the business was conducted under the firm name of Mereincrease of \$2 per ton on the selling price dith & Winship. More recently the firm assumed its present style. His partners, Henry C. Winship and William A. L. Leach, reside in Washington,

BLINDED WHILE HUNTING.

Man Receives a Charge of Birdshot by Accident. ROME, N. Y., Oct. 13.-Albert H. Golley, of Rome, had both eyes blinded while bird hunting, near Glenmore, this county, yesterday. Mr. Golley was accompained by W. P. Rayland and George Hauck, Jr., all business men in Rome. They were working through a patch of alders in line, and about seventy-five feet apart. Mr. Hauck raised a woodcock, and it flew toward Mr. Rayland. The latter raised his gun, turned and fired, as the bird passed him. The charge of the shot struck Golley in the face, two shot going into each eye. Golley's cheet was also filled with shot. Rayland is a crack shot, and has this reputation throughout the State. Golley was brought to this city for

treatment. other may be saved, but vision will be destroyed. A sad feature of the accident is that Golley's wife is blind, both her eyes having been removed some time ago by Dr. Wilbut H. Booth.

Ten years ago Louis G. Gottman wen; in debt

READY FOR OFFENDERS.

Maryland's Fishery Force to Guard Maryland's Fishery Force to Guard the Oyster Interest.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 13.—From the applications received at the office of the commander of the State fishery force for ammunition and firearms, it would appear that deputy commanders of the oyster navy are "going for dredgers" if they

next Monday, October 16. Deputy Commander H. C. Rogers, who has recently been appointed on a local guard boat at Herring Bay, called at the commander's office for ammunition, Captain Rogers stated that at the beginning of the season a large fleet of dredgers can be found at Herring Bay, where oysters are in good condition and much sought

violate the law when the season begins,

after. Yesterday in Annapolis oysters took a decided "drop" in price, owing to the warm weather. At the comptroller's office it was stated that at noon the number of licenses issued was about fifty less than

CURRENT HUMOR A Phenomenal Success.

(From the Chicago Tribune.) "I should like to know what you accomplished with your trust conference."
"Well, sir, we had four days of gratory without Altgeld."

Weeding Them Out. (From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.)

"Do you believe the theory that men should be permitted to end their lives?"
"Yes, if the right men apply for the permis-sion."

He Could. (From the Chicago Tribune.)

"What do you expect to do with all your money?" asked the multi-millionaire's spiritual ad-viser. "You can't take it with you where you are going."
"Yes, but I can," answered the multi-million-aire. "I am going to Europe."

Beginning at the Bottom

(From Puck.) Applicant—I'm just out of college, sir, and would like a position as reporter. Managing Editor—Nonsense! I'll give you a job as editorial writer and let you work your way up!

The Usual Experience (From the Detroit Free Press.) "Mercy, Louise, what a doleful expression your photograph has on."
"Yes: I was feeling all right until the pho-tographer told me to look pleasant."

(From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.) "It's wonderful what a lot of determination our fohrnic has. When he makes up his mind to do a thing he always does it." "What's the latest example of this desirable

Thorough.

quality?"
"Why, he's made up his mind to thoroughly
master his studies before he goes any higher. This
is the third year he has been in the same class."

(From the Chicago Tribune.)

Canada's exports of butter to England are rapidly increasing. This year, to August 19, 215,411 buxes have been shipped, as compared with a total of 154,011 in 1806. The American Board of Japanese Missions re-ports that the chief opposition to Christian mis-sions in that country is not from the lag heathen priests, but from the Japanese agricution.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

The largest glass bottle plant in the world is located at Alton, Ill.

Lumber exports from the United States will amount this year to nearly \$50,000,000.

The "London Chronicle" estimates that 6,000 of the 14,000 parish churches in England are inclined toward ritualism.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul's annual statement shows that Sci.182 was expended in internal revenue stamp taxes during the year.

Austrian returns indicate that there are in that country 1,101 persons whose income exceeds 40,000 floring a year, and who are, therefore, rated as

The Osages are probably the richest people per capita in the world. Each one of Benn man, woman, and child, has 901 acres of good land and receives \$50 from the Government four times

This is from the "Enterprise Herald" of Abingdon, Ill.: "Wes Riner has a time crow that spends most of its time in the shade near Levi Bradbury's store, talking polities and criticining the millinery worn by the ladies who pass." Scattle's public square is to be the abiding place of a veritable Alaskan "totem pole"—one

of those strangely curved symbols of burbarism and superstition which generally grace the front of Indian habitations in Southern Alaska. In Germany, as in many other European or ries, there is a rule that no more people shall

ride on street curs than can find seats. Co-quently, if a car is full, if a woman gets on, if a man gives the woman his seat, the ma-ejected. According to Dr. Schjerning, there were only 60 cases of tuberculosis last year in a force of 514,830 men. The number of deaths from this disease in the army has been gradually decreas-ing from .42 per thousand in 1895 to .24 per thous-and in 1895.

A little more than fifty years ago a few workmen of Rochdale, England, joined together to purchase a sack of flour and a chest of tea. That

was the beginning of a co-operative which new includes 1,000 societies, wi numbership of 1,000,000. One of the English correspondents in France has heard it said that 20,000 of the best families in France are divided over the Dreytis affair as bitterly and completely as only a legacy of no-matter how few pounds, or a religious dispute, can divide blood relations.

An autograph volume of music by Orlando di An antograph volume of music by trained at Lake, the great composer of sacred nusic of the assteenth century, recently discovered in the Im-perial Library at Vienna, contains a hitherto un-known portrait of the composer drawn when he was twenty-eight years old.

In France advertising posters most bear reveme stamps varying in value, according to the size of the poeter. A man who affixed a 15-cen-time stamp on a poster which should have had only a 6-centime stamp, has just been fined 125-france, or \$25, for the afferner.

Sonken ships can be raised with little effort by

Sincer sings can be raised with raine coorsitie use of an Ohio man's apparatus, comprisi air-tight bugs of proper shape to fit the differe compartments, the bugs being inflated to accor-plish the two-fold purpose of expelling the wai and increasing the buoyancy of the ship. The health officers of Denver, Col., started out

to have all the weeds in the public streets and vacant lots cut down, but unexpectedly encoun-tered strong opposition from owners of beckives, who protested that the weeds blossomed nearly all summer and their bees made much honey from The directors of the Great Northern of England

the directors of the Creat North Station agents stating that in hiture the standard height for porters in the passenger department shall be five feet six inches, and in the goods department five feet four inches. This is a considerable reduction, forced by a scarcity of taller men. Interest in the medical mission in foreign lands s constantly increasing. Natives in the north of Africa come long distances for treatment, and

A women named Apple Winnington was buried on July 21 at Northwitch. She died at the age of forty-four years, and had been the mother of twenty-four years, and man need the motions to twenty-free children, of whom it was entared that three are living, aged twenty, eighteen, and eight years, so that twenty-two of this number have died. She was married at twenty-one years and had twins three times.

One of the most deadly snakes caught by an army officer in a small monsetrap a few weeks ago. The officer just as he was go-One eye will be removed. The of his bedroom, and, thinking it to be a musk-

> to buy a farm of 125 acres in Marion county, Mo. He refused all attempts to sell him more land, but carefully cultivated every foot he had except

Hasing means different things, according to where you happen to be at the time. In West ished; in the New Hebrides when they see anyising; in the New Hebrius want and a pope orator in the assemblies by hissing at him. Japanese, again, show their reversees by a h-which probably somewhat has the force of "hissh" with which the Auglo-Saxon people of mand silence.

They will subots, or wooden shoes, at one store in Indianapolis, and the dealer says they are made in Grand Rapids, Mich., from basswood by Belin Grand Rapids, Sich., from basewood by Ber-gians. They are used by people who work in canneries, where hot solder, acid, etc., on the floors ruin leather shoes; by people who stand on wet floors, such as employes of creameries and washerwomen, and now and them a fashionable woman biys a pair to wear without stockings when she wishes to rest her feet.

A Kansas man who recently visited Poget Sound says he was saidly disappointed in the battle-ship Iowa. "I expected," said he, "to see a vast mountain of iron and steel, with great guns stickmountain of iron and steel, with great guns stok-ing out in every direction, while from her howels would come continuously a deep hourse growt like a building buffled of its prey. Instead, it looked more like a raft with little house and chees-boxes set on it, and the only growing we heard was from the non-commissioned officer who said we couldn't come aboard.

During a recent thursderstorm in Berlin most curious effects were produced by the lightning on persons who were struck. Some of the strange persons who were struck. Some of the strange freaks performed are described as follows: "None of the wounded has extensive burns; the wounds look as if caused by a charge of grain shot. The holes reach to the bone, and are surrounded by a who of blue and brown lines. Many of the injured have quite a number of such wounds in their feet and ankles, while others got off with a skin covered with blue and brown marks, as if beatea with a thick stick,"

It is customary for politicians to take their disappointments philosophically. An exception rently occurred in Australia. A man in the fown cently occurred in Australia. A man in the foom of Junce wrote to the local coroner that if the referendinm in New South Wales resulted in favor of federation, he would "give him a job" by cutting his throat. The coroner laughed at the joke, as he thought it. The referendinm was favorable to federation and the next day the man was found in a but with a terrible gash in his throat. He was in a hospital at latest advices, and there were but faint hopes of his recovery.

The "Sydney Bulletin" has a story of a youth The "Sydney Bulletin" has a story of a youth of seventy-two years, of Launceston, Tasmania, who was taken by his poor old mother to a benevolent asylum to be looked after. The poor had had apparently taken up with had companions and fallen into bad habits. The other day his speech was certainly thick, while from the odor of his clothes and breath her worst fears were aroused-she'd every reason to suspect that he had begun smoking. The asylum superintendent took charge of the bairs and promised to let his mother know if he misconducted himself, so that the might come and correct him.

A pensunt called Makaroff, who alleges that he A peasant called Makaroff, who alleges that he is the Messiah, has made his appearance in the Russian province of Somara, on the Volga. Maka roff is a middle-sared man, whose features are said to resemble those attributed to Christ by early Byrantine artists. According to Makaroff, Samara and the neighboring provinces are being punished by periodical visitations of pestilenes and famine, not as the result of drought, at the scarcity of labor, or any of the other alleged causes, but because of the sins and shortcomings of the people. The new Messiah has selected ten reomen of his following as his special ministrants. These he calls the "fon wise virgins." They serve as his messengers and as the exponents among the research of his peculiar views.

A Base Advantage. "That's an interesting story about the way in which Beecher once silenced Gladstone in a five-minute convention they had in England. There never was a word of it printed at the time, was there?
"Of course not. They were alive then to contradict it."